

An Irish Jehu.—There seems to be a special providence expressly provided for Irish men, women, and children, without which, what with fires, floods, burnings, house-fallings, car-upsettings, &c., there would not be a whole bone in the island "I have been doing my best to drive over a child in this town for the last eight-and-twenty years," said an English mail-coach driver to his friend on the box, "and never could do it." The risks that are run, the hazards encountered in every excursion by land or by water by these dare-devil people would astonish and terrify their more civilized and cautious neighbors. At the top of one of the steepest mountain-roads in the west of Ireland, Lord Guillemore stopped the driver of the chaise he was seated in, proclaiming his intention to walk down, rather than proceed in the carriage—the rather as one of the horses, a young, long-tailed chestnut, had given, even on the level road, some very unequivocal signs of hot temper, and unsteadiness.

"I'd rather get out here," said the Chief Baron.

"Anan!" said the postillion, purposely turning a deaf ear to what he conceived a slur upon his coachmanship.

"I'll get down—open the door, my man," reiterated his lordship.

"True for ye, it's a fine bit of road, yer honor," said the incorrigible fellow, still pretending to mistake what was said, and all the while approaching slowly and insidiously to the verge of the hill. "Now, hold fast," said the wretch, as he laid the lash first over one, then over the other of his horses, and set off down the mountain at a most furious pace. The horses both flying out at either side from the pole, and the chaise spinning and bumping through ruts and over stones that every minute threatened annihilation—the long-tailed chestnut contriving, even in his top speed, to show both his hind hoofs very near the Judge's nose as he sat in the chaise, the postillion springing, with wonderful agility, from one side to the other to avoid kicks that threatened every instant to smash his skull. Down they went, the pace increasing, the windows broken by the concussion, and one door flung wide open, and increasing, by its banging noise, the confusion of the scene. The road terminated at the foot of the mountain in a narrow bridge that led off at a very sharp angle from the line; and here the terrified Judge expected as inevitable the fate that he had hitherto by miracle escaped. Down they came, the hot chestnut, now half mad from excitement, springing four and five feet every bound, and dragging along the other horse at the most terrific rate. They reached the bridge, round went the chaise on two wheels, and in a moment more they pulled up in safety at the opposite side, both the horses being driven, collar-up, into a quick-set hedge. Before the Chief Baron had time to speak, the fellow was down mending the harness with a piece of cord, as leisurely as if nothing remarkable had happened.

"Tell me, my fine fellow," said his lordship "was that chestnut ever in harness before?" "Never, my lord; but the master says he'll give eight pounds for her if she'll bring your lordship down this bit of Sliev-na-muck, without breaking the chaise or doing ye any harm!"—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Irish Prudence.—"Strange," says a fellow traveller, as we passed along some beautiful pasturage lands westward of the village, "that a soil seemingly so rich, does not produce cheese: is it the fault of your land, or is it owing to the laziness of your people, that Ireland, even from her richest soils, produce none?" "I beg your pardon, sir," said I, "in my younger days I remember eating cheese made in this vicinity. To be sure, the manufacture of Kinnegad was not equal to that of Berkley Hundred, and was, in sooth, a tough, thin, leathery sort of thing, very like, when cut in slices, to some many razor straps, and I agree with you that it is very strange that our confessedly rich pastures cannot supply good cheese, though I have known great pains taken by sundry spirited landed proprietors to produce a good article, and still the attempt proved abortive, though the method of manufacture, the machinery and the makers were brought over from the most approved places in England, as Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire; they made cheese to be sure, but it proved not either Cheshire, Gloucester, or Stilton." "Gentlemen," said a shrewd farming-looking traveller, "this may not be so strange as many superficial observers might be apt to suppose. The failure, instead of proving a mark of inferiority in our pasture lands, only serves as a proof of their abundant and succulent fertility. The truth is, and on this subject I am informed by a good practical chemist, that our Irish soils laid out for dairy husbandry, supply the cream instead of the curd; or as my friend in learned phrase said, they enrich the cow with more of the *butyraceous* than the *caseous* matter. If unable to produce cheese in sufficient quality or quantity, we can yet supply our own and foreign markets with the finest butter in the world. The bounties of Providence are various, and every country has its peculiar blessing. France has her wine—Italy her oil—Westmeath supplies me with my daily 'mate, washing and lodging; I do not envy the English man his bread, cheese and ale." This was a sensible fellow, and just the sort of an Irish farmer I would like more frequently to meet with.

C. O.'s Tour in Connaught.

SINGULAR RECOVERIES.

Two very singular recoveries from disease have occurred in Dumbartonshire within the last fifteen years. The one was the case of an epileptic youth whose mind and body were fast decaying under his severe malady.

It so happened that on one occasion his parents had left within reach more than a pint of brandy spirits for which unhappily, he had contracted a liking. On their return home they found the bottle empty and their epileptic son stretched senseless on the floor. He slept continuously for upwards of forty hours, and awoke in comparative health, both of body and mind. He lived for several years, and during all that period had no return of his malady, nor any desire for violent stimulants. The other was the case of a poor woman, the mother of a large family who, for a considerable period, had been in a state of violent seemingly confirmed derangement. Her husband was so harassed and exercised with her distressing situation, that at length his mind became unbalanced also and one night in a fit of impetuous distraction, he rushed from his cottage, and drowned himself in the Gareloch. So awful and sudden an event was not unblest to the poor widow, the result was her entire and almost immediate restoration to soundness of mind.

[New Statistical Account of Scotland.]

Emptying German prisons upon us.—The most consummate act of audacity, we have heard of, is this conduct of certain contemptible principalities of Germany. They, it seems, openly announce their determination to feed our population with the felons of their prisons, in the same way as they do poor Jno. Bull with hungry applicants, for any vacancy in the Royal dynasty of England.

A letter from the American Consul at Hesse Cassel, as we learn from the Newburyport Herald, states that the government of Hamburg departs from time to time those criminals who have either been condemned for life, or a long period. They give them the choice either to endure their time or to emigrate, in which case the government pays their passage. They bring steerage passengers from Bremen to the United States, and find them with good provisions at \$16 a head for each grown person. The Consul says:

"This price the Bremen ship owners could only afford by always carrying a large number, to obtain which they had their agents in the interior of Germany, and induced the lower class, which live in a very impoverished state, to emigrate, by making them believe that labor was so much demanded in the United States that able bodied men could earn as soon as landed two dollars a day."

A letter from Mr. Trist, Consul at Leipzig says:

Not only paupers, but even criminals are transported from the interior of this country in order to be embarked there for the United States.

A Mr. De Stien, formerly an officer in the service of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, has lately made propositions to the smaller states of Saxony, for transporting their criminals to the United States at \$75 per head; which offers have been accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who for the greater part have been condemned to hard labor for life, [among them two notorious robbers Pfiel and Albracht] will leave Gotha on the 15th of this month, and it is intended by and by to empty all the work-houses and jails of the country in this manner. There is little doubt that several other States will imitate the nefarious practice.

It has of late also become a general practice in the towns and boroughs of Germany, to get rid of their paupers and vicious members, by collecting the means for effecting their passage to the United States, among the inhabitants and by supplying them from the public funds.

The aforesaid Mr. De Stien must be a miscreant of the first water.

An Incident.—The following passage occurs in the recently published Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans:

"It was about this time that a circumstance occurred, by which Mrs. Hemans was greatly affected and impressed. A stranger one day called at her house, and begged earnestly to see her. She was then just recovering from one of her frequent illnesses, and was obliged to decline the visits of all but her immediate friends. The applicant was, therefore, told that she was unable to receive him; but he persisted in entreating for a few minutes audience with such urgent importunity, that at last the point was conceded. The moment he was admitted, the gentleman (for such his manner and appearance declared him to be), explained in words and tones of the deepest feeling that the object of his calling was to acknowledge a debt of obligation which he could not rest satisfied without avowing—that to her he owed, in the first instance, that faith in those hopes which were now more precious to him than life itself; for that it was by reading her poem of the Sceptic he had been first awakened from the miserable delusions of infidelity, and induced to 'search the Scriptures.' Having poured forth his thanks and benedictions in an uncontrollable gush of emotion, this strange but interesting visitant took his departure, leaving her overwhelmed with a mingled sense of joyful gratitude and wondering humanity."

Natural Philosophy.—The earth is thought by some to be a living animal; the trees and other vegetation are his hair & fur; mankind & other living beings are the vermin upon it. Earthquakes are caused by the "critter's" shaking himself and giving a tremendous growl at the time. The fellows nostrils are at the Equator; and when he sneezes, the people there experience a small hurricane.

There are three of the electors of Thomas Jefferson yet living in New York.—John Cortlandt, of New York city, Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Winchester, and James Burt of Orange.

THE LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

BY G. R. JAMES.

Amongst all the many fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning that the universe in which we dwell has afforded for the illustration of the bright hope that is within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or more exquisite, that I know of, than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead; and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, of that after-destiny which Divine Revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and gray through the long dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again in green in the spring sunshine, and every leaf and every hue speaks of life. The birds that were mute sing again as tunefully as ever the flowers that were trampled down and faded burst forth once more in freshness and in beauty; the streams break forth from the icy chains that held them, and the glorious sun himself comes wandering back from his far journey, giving summer and warmth and fertility and magnificence to every thing around. All that we see breathes of the same hope, every thing that we see rekindles into life.

HOW TO ESCAPE HANGING.—In the course of an inquest held before Mr. Wakely, at the Bromley Arms Cleveland street Fitzroy square, on Monday evening on the body of a man who, after cutting his throat in a shocking manner, had sat up and caught the blood in two separate vessels, a juror who felt disposed to think that a man who could take such precaution in cutting his throat could not at the time be in sane, also expressed his surprise that the blood had not suffocated him at the instant after committing the act. The coroner said that, when persons cut their throats and severed the windpipe the blood scarcely ever went down the latter. On the contrary the windpipe being open caused a person to breathe freely until nearly all the blood had gone from his body. It was a common practice, where persons were affected with stoppages in the throat, to open the windpipe below the seat of the disease to enable them to breathe freely. In fact, it had been known, both in this and other countries, that men who had been condemned to be hanged had been cunning enough to open their own throats below the place where the rope was adjusted. The consequence had been that after hanging upwards of an hour, they were delivered over to their friends, who by attention frequently recovered them.

London paper.

Correspondent of the National Intelligencer. New York, November 2.

The pressure upon the money market is unabated. To night, it being the night of the week's payday, it is believed that 4,000 persons at least, men and women, will be turned out of employ. Almost all who are connected with the Southern trade are discharging what workman & workwomen they have particularly the makers of clothes for a Southern trade market, the hatters, the manufacturers of machinery, of carriages, &c. &c. They do this because it is impossible to sell what articles they have, or to collect what is due, or even to raise money to pay their hands. Failures take place as a matter of course in such times, and the anxieties and pains of the merchants, as well as their sacrifices in order to meet their engagements, are truly deplorable.

The domestic exchanges are so bad that you cannot well imagine them worse than they are. Exchange on Philadelphia to day is 15 per cent. From three to four per cent. per month is paid here for money.—Some stocks have advanced to day, and others have receded. U. S. Bank is 71. Vast quantities of flour continue to go out to Europe. Ten millions of our foreign debt, it is estimated, will be paid in flour.—Country bank notes continue at a great discount, varying from one to seven and eight per cent. The banks most accessible to the brokers here have made arrangements for the redemption of their notes in New-York.

From the Clarion.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The States of Maine and New Hampshire have reformed their laws in regard to capital crimes, so that, altho' they have not abolished the punishment of death; yet the practical operation of the late enactments, in both these States, will probably be to save the feelings of the community from a repetition of the shocking exhibitions which have occurred in each, within a few years past. In N. Hampshire it is at the discretion of the jury to convict capitally, or so that the punishment of death will not be executed, and this without any evasion of law, or neglect, of duty. In Maine, when sentence of death is passed, it is not to be executed within one year, nor unless the Governor in review of all circumstances of the case, shall order it, otherwise the convict is to be subjected to perpetual solitary imprisonment, with hard labor and civil death.

PHILOSOPHY.

The human ear is so extremely sensible that it can hear a sound that lasts only the twenty-fourth thousandth part of a second.

Deaf persons may converse together through rods of wood held between their teeth, or held to their throat or breast.

In water sound passes 4,708 feet per second, in air from 1,130 to 1,140.

In the Arctic regions persons can converse at more than a mile distant, when the thermometer is below zero.

A drop of water can be divided in 26,000,000 distinct parts.

New Branch of the Wooden Nutmeg Manufactory.—A young woman named Catharine Ann Ruy, residing in Grafton, N. H., lately commenced a suit against a respectable young physician, Dr. Truman Abell, for seduction and breach of promise. The young man stoutly denied the "soft impeachment;" but as suits are ticklish things, and as Miss Catharine's appearance warranted the belief that some body had seduced her, the friends of the doctor persuaded him that the best thing he could do was to compromise the matter. Accordingly he gave his notes for two hundred dollars, and they were deposited in the hands of a mutual friend, to be paid upon the contingency that the child should be born before the first of September. On the 25 of August, Minister Long, the trustee in this negotiation, received news that a dead child was born, and though he had retired to bed, he rose, proceeding to the house of the mother and insisted upon seeing the Corpse. When it was produced, ready attired for the grave, he found by taking hold of the fingers that the nails were isinglass, & stripping off the vestments of the tomb, he carried on his post-mortem examination with more zeal than tenderness. Instead of arteries, veins, muscles and viscera, he found a pretty compact body of dough, and ended his visit by throwing the "babe, at its mother's head. The young man, of course received his notes back again, and the girl immediately ran away to escape prosecution. So well had the plot been matured and arranged, that notwithstanding this discovery, notices of the death of "an infant son of Dr. Abell" appeared in several newspapers to which it had been sent before the denouncement of the tragedy. We have seldom heard of a more daring and ridiculous attempt at villain than this.

From the Boston Atlas.

We have to notice another week of severe pressure in the Money market. Matters remain as they have been for several weeks past. There has been a very large amount of business paper for sale, and there have been no regular rates. Prices have ranged very high for all descriptions, and the lowest rate at which any has been negotiated, is one and a half per cent. 6 months.

Our Banks have generally done all they could to assist the mercantile community, but their facilities have been cut off by the constant drain of their specie, which has been taken mostly on New York account.

We learn that some of the Banks have been drawn upon for specie by the New York banks, and checks on their institutions refused in payment; thereby obliging our banks to send to New York and demand the same specie back. This constant transportation of specie forward and back, contributes, in no small degree, to curtail bank discounts.

There has been a very great falling off in prices of all descriptions of Stocks.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 29th August. The day preceding they had a severe gale, during which the U. S. ship Fairfield lost two men, the English brig Graelan two men, & a French man of war three men. One of the large schooners of the French blockading squadron went down at her anchors, with all on board. Persons were arrested and shot almost daily at Buenos Ayres! There was no prospect of any speedy arrangement of difficulties with France. Business and currency there, as well as in our own country, was in a state of confusion.

The postman who is the medium of communication between the coasts of the Pacific Ocean and the provinces on the East of the Andes, swims for two days down the river Chama, and through a part of the Amazon, carrying the bag of letters wrapped about his head like a turban. There is scarcely an instance of the letters having been lost or even wetted.

We understand that not less than two hundred laborers have been discharged from employment in Brooklyn within the past week; many of them have families dependant upon them for support. Their employers are compelled, most reluctantly, to discharge them; for such is the state of business, arising from the mad measures of our rulers, that master mechanics can find no good jobs to undertake, and cannot get money to pay their workmen, even if they have work to do. It is a sad state of things for the laboring poor of this populous city.—*Emp. State.*

West Indies.—Advices are to the 29th September from Barbadoes. Incendiaries had been at work in the Island, and several plantations had been fired.—The Governor offered £200 reward for their discovery. There is a project on foot to establish at Barbadoes a Great West India Bank, with a capital of \$2,000,000, divided into 20,020 shares, and with branches in British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Vincent, Antigua, and other islands, and agents in Great Britain, the United States, British America and elsewhere.

Hoarseness.—One drachm of the fresh scraped root of horse radish infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for eight hours, and made into a syrup, with double its weight of sugar, is an improved recipe for removing hoarseness. A teaspoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.

The Philadelphia Ledger speaking of Greenville Mellen as the author of a temperance ode, calls him a *Water Mellon*.

An advertisement in a country paper begins thus "To be let forever or longer, if required."

A Mississippi Toast.—"The Banks of the Mississippi,—like the Mississippi Banks,—always caving in."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Extracts From the Empire State. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Steam Ship Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived about 10 o'clock, Saturday evening, Nov. 2—by which we have our full files of London and Liverpool papers to the 19th October, the day she sailed from Bristol.

The intelligence by this arrival is on the whole favorable. The crops in England Ireland and France, are better than was feared. The Money market was a shade easier; and although the price of cotton had not advanced, there was a fair demand at existing rates.

The Great Western brought out 128 passengers.

She also brings out some specie from the Bank of England, and has a general cargo of dry goods, silks &c. The specie is for British service in Canada, and amounts to over \$2,000,000.

The Great Western made her passage out in twelve and a half days. The British Queen was to sail November 1.

We present below all the intelligence of importance received by this arrival.

U. S. Bank.—The London Courier states that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of the United States Bank, and that Messrs. Barings will be the agents for that establishment.

United States Bank shares sold at £20, on the 16th of October.

The Wheat Crop.—A London agricultural paper says, "From many parts of the country we have received an unusually large supply of information relative to the yield of wheat, and, as the season has now so far advanced, a pretty accurate estimate can be formed of its value. On all heavy soils it appears that the quantity produced has been barely an average; and the quality certainly cannot be called of a superior description; in some places the deficiency is very great; but upon lighter soils, the produce is by far greater than can be recollected for a series of years past, which observations apply to all our wheat-growing counties."

It was believed that the crops would prove neither full nor short, but a fair average. In Ireland, however, the deficiency was computed at one third and, taking the inferior quality of the grain into consideration, the shortness of the wheat crop was estimated at one half.

France.—The Parisian intelligence is up to the 16th ult. Fresh rumors of intended changes in the cabinet were afloat at Paris. They seem, however, to have been suggested more by the arrival of M. Thiers in town, than founded on facts deserving attention.—No change would, it was generally believed, take place before the assembling of the Chambers.

Further arrests of persons engaged in the insurrection of the 12th May last had taken place. The arrest of M. Blangui, a leader in the insurrection, with several of his accomplices, occasioned considerable excitement.

The reports of the harvest are much better than had been anticipated, and the vine-growers were all highly satisfied. Commercial distress, however, was great, and many failures have taken place.

Spain.—Carlist factions still continue in Spain, but they are gradually giving way to the superior power of the Queen. The fort of St. Gregory, of Sorlanda, capitulated on the 28th ultimo, and this was the last stronghold of the rebels. The cavalry of Carriou had also submitted.

The East.—The harvest had generally failed throughout the Ottoman empire, of the fine wheats in particular. The price of grain was increasing in the markets of the Black Sea. The Government had contracted for a supply of wheat at Taganrog, at 244, the kilogramme.

Russia has offered to place at the disposal of the Porte 25,000 men, if Ibrahim Pacha marches against Constantinople.

The Alexandria correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of September 25th, says:

The Turkish fleet is still here, and will not be given up without a struggle. The crews are relaxing in the little discipline they ever had; both officers and men are most discontented with their position. As regards the latter; the question of interest to them is neither Russian nor Egyptian; but they are no longer regularly paid, and are much worse paid than in the Sultan's service. With many of the officers I have conversed on the subject, and they openly express their indignation at their present position; but their ships are disarmed, and under the guns of the forts and the Pacha's fleet.

In politics every thing awaits the decision of the Five Powers. If unfavorable to Mehmet Ali, he will resist, unless in face of a very active and decided demonstration on the part of Europe. He at present treats the matter lightly; and being now convalescent (having been for some days seriously ill) has started on a little tour in the Delta, by which he will escape the persecution of the diplomatists.

When tea first came to this country, a woman in New-Hampshire, boiled a pound of it with pork and parsnips for dinner; but she was not herself very fond of it!

Education.—The great and good man William Penn, in a letter to his wife on the subject of the education of his children, said—"Be not sparing of expense, for all that is saved in this way is lost."